Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 22, 24, 34-38, 40-47, and 50-55 are currently pending in the present application, with Claims 12 and 39 being canceled, and Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 22, 24, and 35-38 being amended. Reconsideration and reexamination of the claims are respectfully requested.

Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for the opportunity to conduct a telephonic interview on February 7, 2006, during which discussions of various features of the present invention took place.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 12, 22, 34, 42, 43, 45, 52, and 53 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Headrick et al. (U.S. patent no. 6,535,889) in view of Sahai et al. (U.S. patent no. 6,156,964). This rejection is respectfully traversed with respect to the amended claims.

As previously communicated, the present invention is directed to a method, apparatus, and computer-readable medium for reviewing and purchasing music piece data from a server on a network, such as the Internet.

With respect to amended independent Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, and 22, the claim invention is specifically directed to a system having a storage medium that stores various display information data for displaying, on a client apparatus and on an off-line basis, emulation screens that emulate a screen of a merchant website, such as an on-line merchant website on the Internet. The storage medium also stores address information for each of the emulated merchant sites so as to direct a user's browser to that merchant's actual website so that the actual website can be displayed on the user terminal.

Importantly, as discussed with the Examiner during the telephonic interview, the offline emulated screen provided from the storage medium (e.g., a removable disk, an external drive, or an internal hard drive) is substantially similar in both appearance and in layout to the actual merchant website, so as to provide the same look and feel of the merchant website that a customer may come to expect when he or she logs onto the active merchant website. By providing an emulation screen, a merchant of the website can save network resources by

effectively "pushing" pre-purchasing browsing of the website to an offline process. As explained to the Examiner, once the user is ready to access the actual merchant website (e.g., the user has chosen a product), then the merchant's actual website can be called up by the stored address information (such as an URL) for completing the transaction.

As discussed with the Examiner during the telephonic interview, Applicants respectfully submit that, with respect to amended Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, and 22, neither Headrick nor Sahai contain any disclosure or suggestion of reading display information, from a storage medium, to generate an emulation screen that emulates an actual website, wherein the emulation screen and the emulated screen of the website are substantially similar in design and in layout.

Specifically, Headrick discloses enhancing a "static media" by appending to the media an "interactive electronic representation (IER)." Specifically, as shown in Fig. 3B of Headrick, a static publication (e.g., a news article) displayed on a webpage is enhanced by adding IERs to the page to provide additional information about various items that may be illustrated or discussed within the media. For instance, if the news article is related to fashion, and the article includes an illustration of a new hat for fall fashion, a reader may right click the object (or click on an icon) to be lead to a different page that provides additional information about the hat, such as the name of the designer, the price, and perhaps where to purchase the hat (see also Fig. 6 of Headrick). Headrick simply does not contain any disclosure or suggestion of displaying an emulation screen by reading display information from a storage medium, wherein the emulation screen emulates, in design and in layout, an actual website. In fact, Headrick does not disclose generating an emulation screen of any kind. What Headrick disclose is the provision of an informational page that provides additional information about a particular item discussed in a static media.

Sahai fails to make up for the deficiencies of Headrick in that Sahai is simply directed to a method and apparatus for displaying music. No mention of emulation screen is made within the reference. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that amended Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 22, 24, 34-38 are not obvious in view of Headrick and Sahai.

23

With respect to Claim 34, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited reference do not contain any disclosure or suggestion of displaying related display objects of music piece data, where the display objects are displayed in one of two display modes, and where one of the display mode is linked with an address of a server for downloading music piece data specified. Again, Headrick simply discloses displaying additional information about an item or a subject matter from a static media; there is no disclosure of display objects having multiple display modes. Likewise, Sahai is simply directed to displaying music data information. Accordingly, Applicants also respectfully submit that Claim 34 is not obvious in view of Headrick and Sahai.

The Examiner rejected Claims 42, 43, and 45 with respect to Headrick and Sahai, but did not include Claim 40 or 44 in the same rejection. Since Claims 42 and 43 are dependent from Claim 40 while Claim 45 is dependent from Claim 44, Applicants assume that the Examiner either intended to include Claims 40 and 44 within the same rejection, or the addition of Claim 42, 43 and 45 in this instant rejection was by mistake. Since the Examiner rejected Claims 40 and 44 on page 6 of the Detailed Action using the same references, Applicants address the rejection of Claims 40 and 44 (and accordingly dependent Claims 42, 43, and 45) below.

With respect to Claims 52 and 53, Applicants respectfully submit that neither Headrick nor Sahai teach or suggest displaying a screen listing music piece data, where each of the listed music piece data is visually represented so as to indicate whether the music piece data is linked (i.e., accessible) to an external storage medium or to a network (e.g., a website), and where, depending on which type of the visual representation is operated by a user, music piece data is accessed via either the storage medium or the network. Again, Headrick simply teaches providing additional information about objects illustrated in a static media, while Sahai is simply directed to methods of displaying music data. Neither reference teach or suggests displaying alternative, operable, visual representation for each of music piece data listed on a screen. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 52 and 53 are not obvious in view of Headrick and Sahai.

The Examiner rejected Claims 41 and 46 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Headrick and Sahai in view of Farley (U.S. patent no. 6,735,430). This rejection is respectfully traversed with respect to the amended claims.

Claims 41 and 46 are dependent from Claims 40 and 45, respectively. This rejection is addressed by Applicants remark with respect to Claims 40 and 45 immediately below.

The Examiner rejected Claims 40, 44, 47, 50, and 51 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Headrick and Sahai in view of Srinivasan (U.S. patent publication no. U.S. 2002/006235). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent Claims 40, 44, 50, and 51 are directed to methods and apparatuses for supplying/receiving music data via a network. The novel aspect of these claims is the ability by the user to designate a desired portion of a displayed music piece and receive music piece data that is created to correspond with the selected potion of the music piece.

None of the cited reference, including Farley, contains any disclosure or suggestion of displaying a music piece and, in response to designation of a desired portion of the music piece, provide or receive the corresponding music piece data. The Examiner, on page 7 of the Detailed Action, indicated that Figs. 1, 3, and 5 (presumably of Headrick since Sahai does not include a Fig. 5) illustrate this feature of these claims. However, Applicants respectfully submit that none of the cited figures even remotely address music piece data, not to mention designation of portion of music piece data. Likewise, all of the other cited references fail to make up for this deficiency. While Sahai is directed to method of displaying music, it makes no mention of creating music piece data corresponding to portion of a music piece designated by a user. In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 40, 44, 50, and 51 (and likewise the dependent claims) are not obvious in view of the cited references.
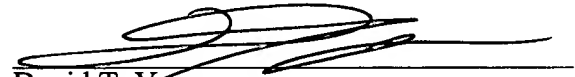
In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes it would further advance the prosecution of the present application, he is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney.

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In the unlikely event that the transmittal letter is separated from this document and the Patent Office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, Applicant petitions for any required relief including extensions of time and authorizes the Assistant Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952** referencing docket no. 39303.20243.00.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 27, 2006   By: _____

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